Drill and Ceremony Class

TLO

- The purpose of drill and ceremony is the proper way to maneuver an element, i.e squad or platoon from one place to another in an orderly manner.

ELO

- Use of proper command and command voice
- Distinguish two part commands
- Distinguish combined commands
- Proper way to form a squad or platoon
- Proper demonstration on marching IAW FM 22-5

The Use of Proper Commands

- A correctly delivered command will be understood by everyone.
- Correct commands must have tone,cadence,and snap that give that immediate response.

Voice Control

- The loudness of a command is adjusted to the number of soldiers in the unit.
- It is necessary for the voice to have carrying power,exertion is unnecessary and harmful.

Voice Control

- The best posture for giving commands is the position of attention.
- Posture is key for the leader.
- The most important muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm, this automatically controls normal breathing and used to control the breath in giving commands.

Voice Control

- Distinctiveness depends on the correct use of the tongue, lips, and teeth, which separate sounds of the word and group the sounds into syllables.
- Develop the ability to give clear, distinct commands.

Voice Control

- Inflection is the rise and fall in pitch and the tone changes of the voice.

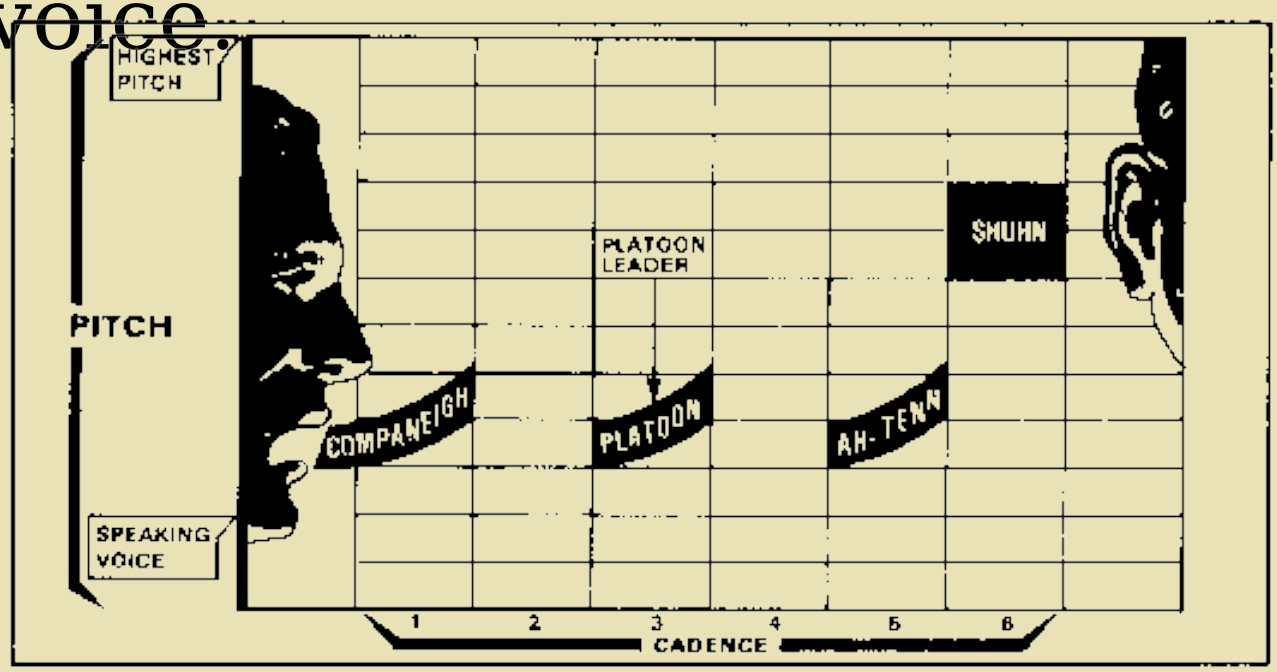

Figure 2-1. Diagram of a Command

Commands

- A drill command is an oral order of a commander or leader.
- The precision with which a movement is executed is affected by the manner in which the command is given.

Two-part Commands

- Preparatory command states the movement to be carried out and mentally prepares the soldier for its execution.
- Command of execution tells when the movement is to be carried out.

Two-part Commands

- Right, face
- Left, face
- About, face
- Forward, march
- Open ranks, march
- Close ranks, march
- Present, arms
- Order, arms
- Rear, march
- Counter column, march
- Route step, march
- Left-step, march
- Right-step, march
- Column left, march
- Column right, march

Continued

- Combined commands:
  They are preparatory command and the command of execution are combined; For example:
  Fall in
  At ease
  Rest

Continued

- Supplementary commands:
  Supplementary commands are oral orders given by a subordinate leader that reinforce and complement a commander’s order.
  They ensure proper understanding and execution of a movement.

Squad and Platoon Formations

- A squad or platoon has two prescribed formations—line and column.
- Line formation-- squad members are numbered from right to left.
- Column formation-- squad members are numbered from front to rear.

Continued

- When the command “fall in” is given everyone falls in the position of attention.
- The post for the squad or the platoon is three steps in front of and centered of the formation.

Forming the Squad

- The squad is normally formed in a line formation-
  example:

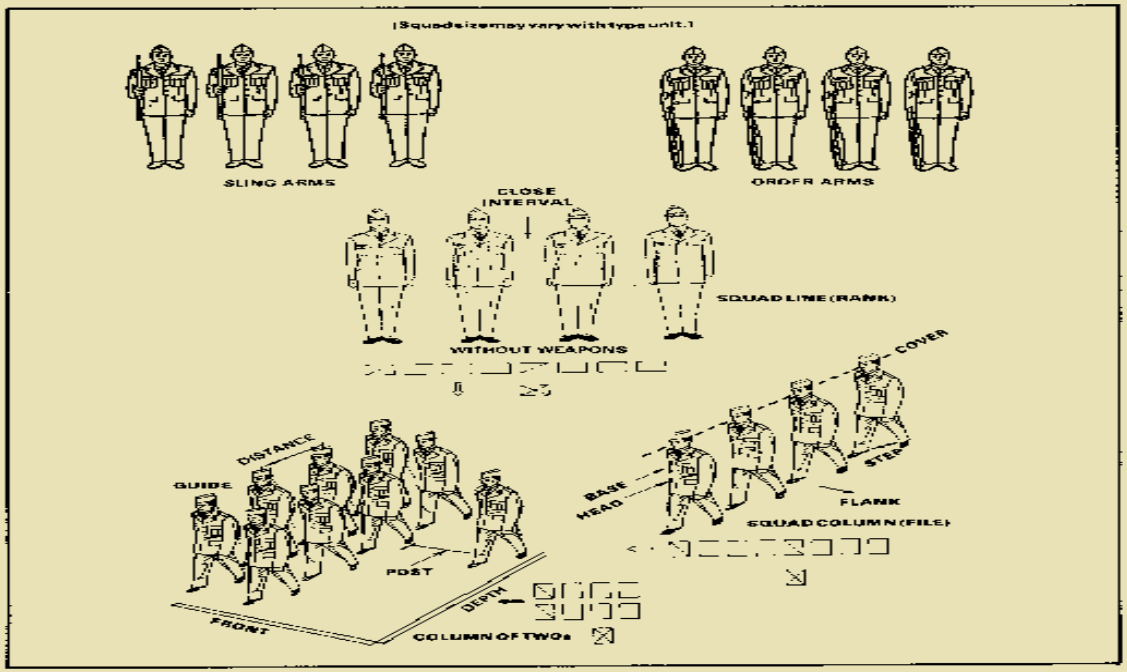

Figure 5-1. Squad Formation

Continued

- When the command “fall in” is given, the first man of the first rank falls in to position at the proper distance, everyone falls in the position of attention.

Aligning your squad

- There are two types of alignments: Dress right, dress At close interval dress right, dress
- When the command “dress right, dress” is given by the squad leader.
- The number one man extends his left arm laterally at shoulder level, elbows locked,head and eyes looking straight ahead.

Continued

- Everybody else extends there left arm head and eyes facing to the right.
- The last person of that rank will not extend left arm but will be facing to the right.
- The squad leader will center him/her self to the squad.

Continued

- Here is an example:

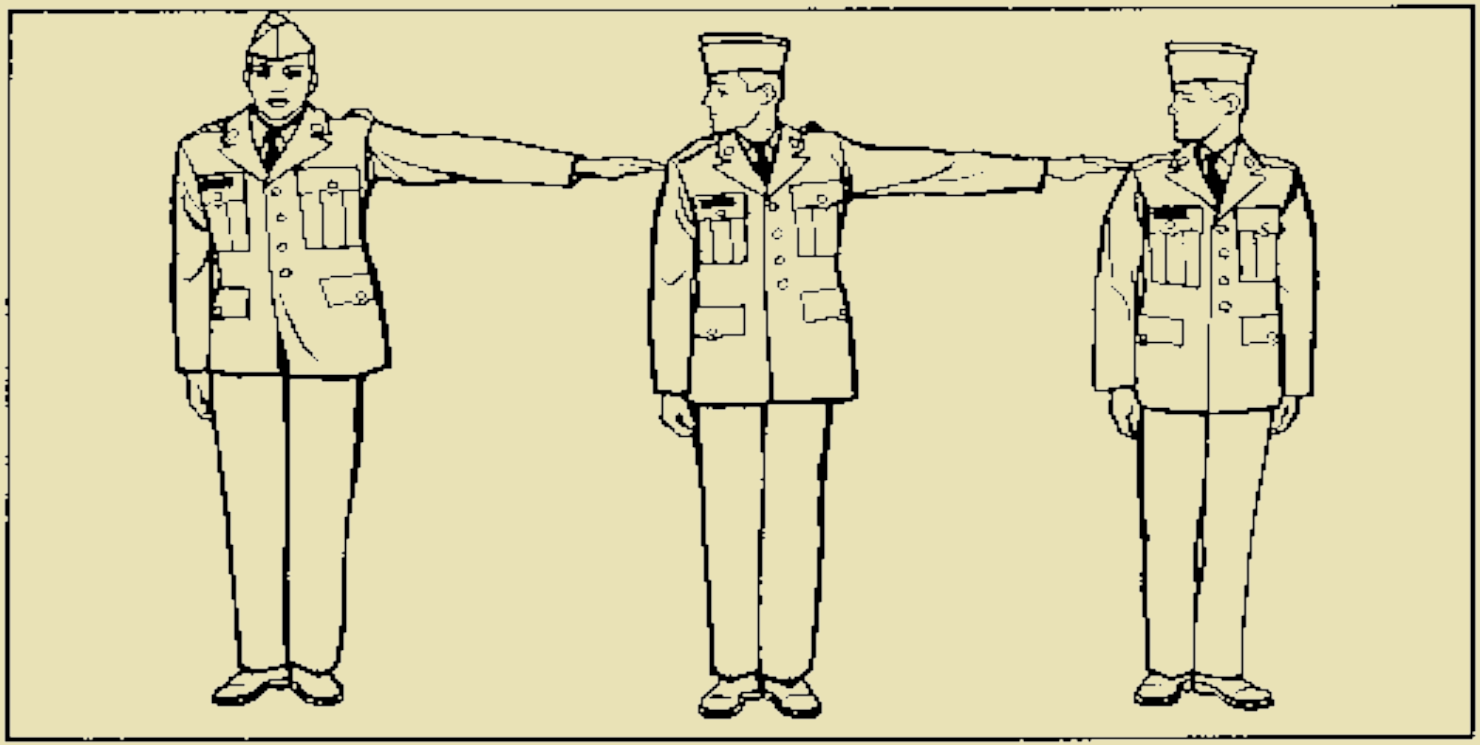

Figure 5-2. Alignment (Normal Interval)

Continued

- This command will give the squad leader the opportunity to align his squad.
- “Ready, front” is the next command is given, this command lets the soldier know that the squad leader is ready for inspection or in proper distance.

Continued

- When the command “at close interval dress right, dress”is given, this movement is executed in the same manner prescribed for alignment at normal interval except that squad members obtain close interval.

Continued

- Example:

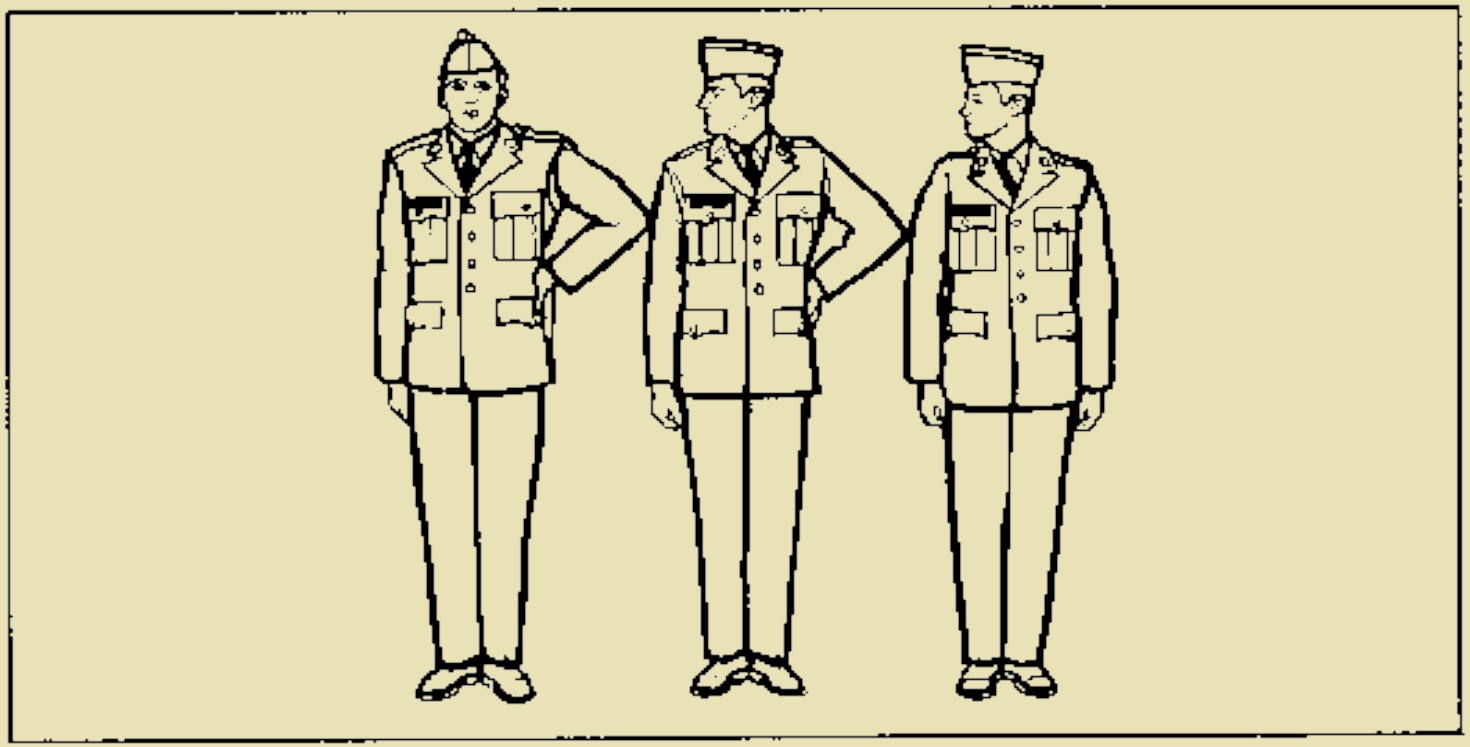

Figure 5-3. Alignment (Close Interval)

Forming the Platoon

- A platoon consists of two to four ranks.
- Platoon drill merely provides the procedures for executing drill movement in conjunction with others squad formed in the same formation.

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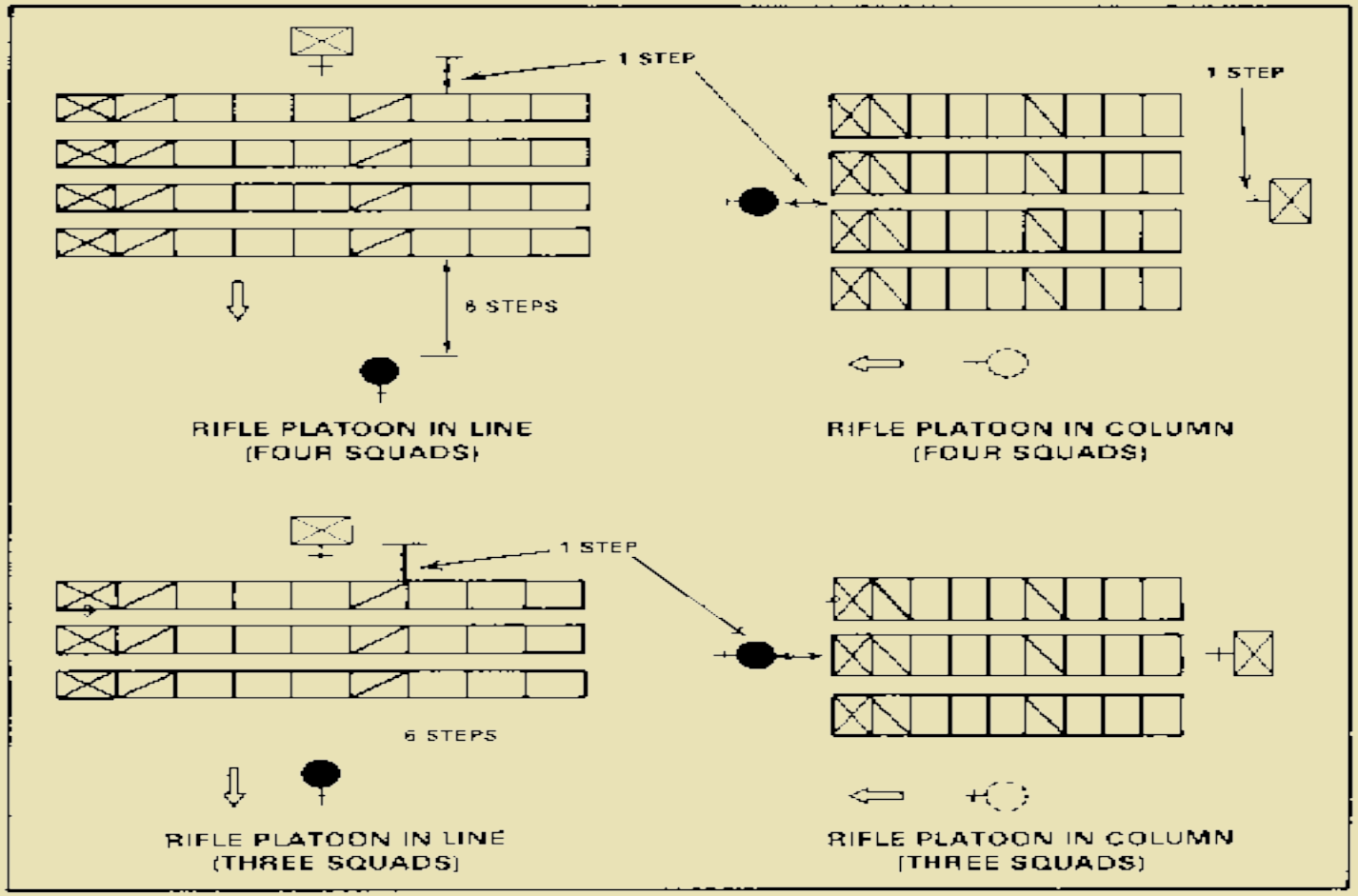


Figure 5-1. Platoon Formations

Continued

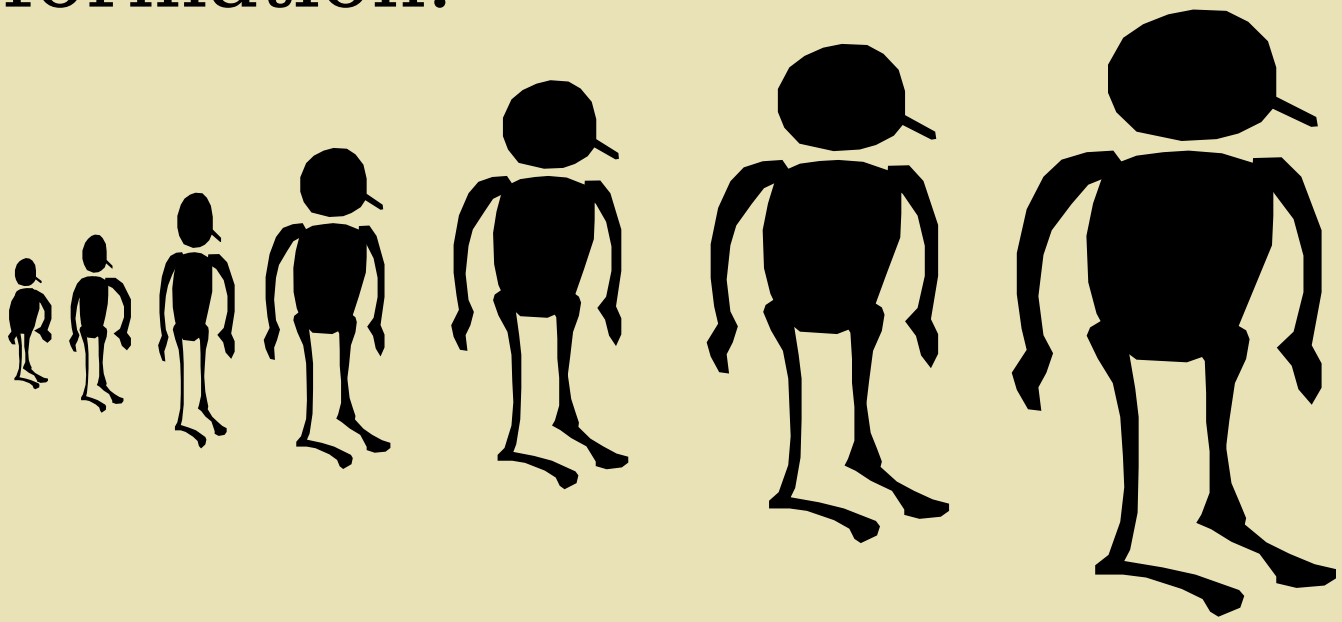
- The platoon normally forms in a line formation.
- The leader of the first squad serves as the base when the platoon is a line formation.

Forming and Aligning the Platoon

- Forming platoon is similar to the squad but the only difference is more ranks are involved.
- The platoon is aligned similar to the squad, the same commands are used.
- On the command “dress right, dress” The 2nd,3rd,4th squad leader rise their right arm to there front to get proper distance between squads.

Opening and Closing Ranks

- The command “open ranks, march” is executed from a line formation.



Continued

- On the command of execution “march”,the 1st rank takes two 30” steps forward, the 2nd rank takes one 30” step,the 3rd rank stands fast, and the 4th rank takes four 15” steps backwards.
- The platoon sergeant takes four 15” steps backwards maintaining his post.
- NOTE: after taking the prescribed steps, the personnel do not raise their arms. If the platoon sergeant wants exact interval or alignment he will command it.

Continued

- The command “close ranks, march” the 1st rank takes four 15” steps backwards, the 2nd rank takes two 15” steps backwards, 3rd rank stands fast, and the 4th rank takes one 30” step forward.
- The platoon sergeant takes two 30” steps forward maintaining his post.

Marching Your Squad or Platoon

- Squad marching:
- For short distances only, the squad may be marched forward while in a line formation.
- When marching long distances, the squad is marched in column.

Continued

- The platoon marches in the same manner prescribed for the squad.
- When platoon marching in a line, the first squad leader serves as the guide, and when the platoon is marching in a column, the fourth squad leader serves as the guide.

Counter Column

- When space is limited and the platoon leader wants to march his troops in the opposite direction(reverse), with the squad leader at the head of their squad.
- The command “counter column, march”could be given from the stationary position or while marching.

Continued

- On the command of execution “MARCH”(at the halt), the first squad marches forward three steps,executes a column right, marches across the front of the platoon, and executes a column right just beyond the forth squad.
- The second squad steps forward one step, executes a column right, marches forward, and executes another column right between the third and forth squads.

Continued

- The third squad executes two short column left from the halt and marches between the remainder of the third squad and the second squad.
- The fourth squad marches forward two steps, executes a column left, marches across the front of the platoon, and executes another column left between the first and second squad.

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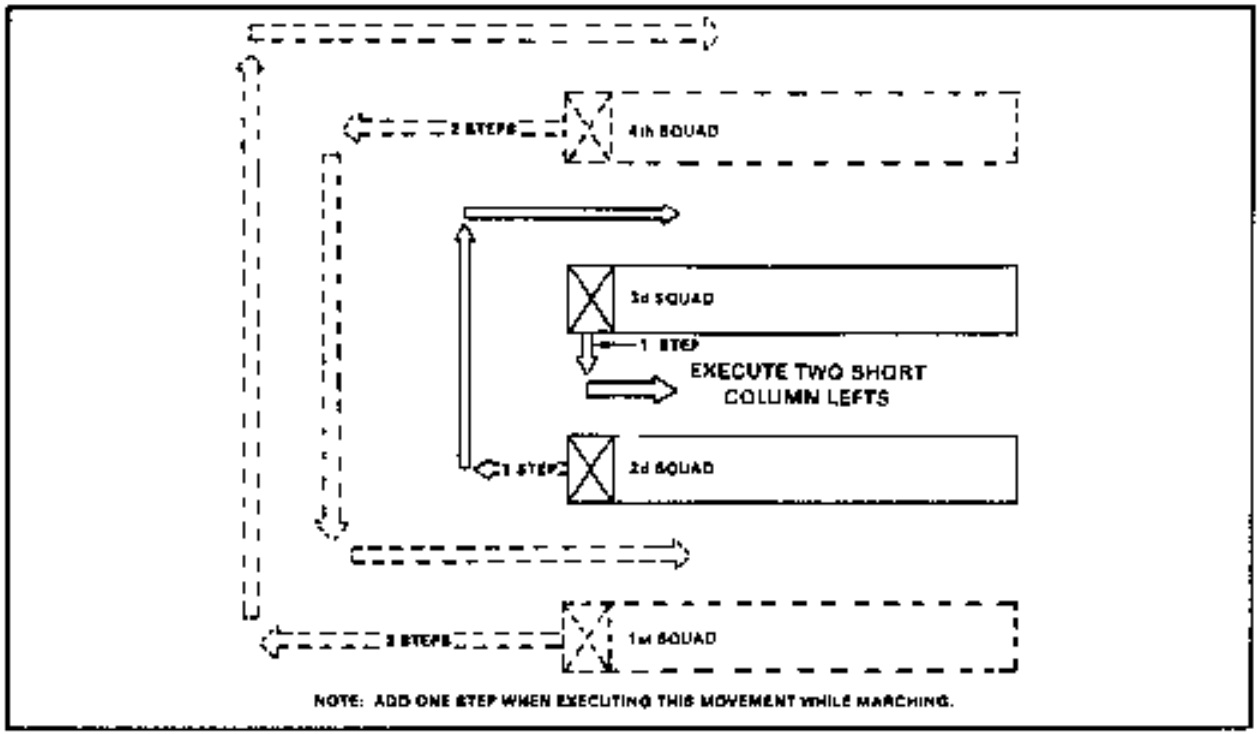

Figure 6-2. Counter Column March at the Halt

Summary

- Proper use of the command voice
- Distinguish two-part commands
- Distinguish combined commands
- Proper way to form a squad and platoon
- Proper demonstration IAW FM 22-5

Questions